

Girl Scout Ranger



19th AMENDMENT CENTENNIAL PROGRAM



First Ladies National Historic Site

This Girl Scout Ranger program invites Girl Scouts to participate in projects at national park sites to spark their awareness of the national parks and Girl Scouting; to provide them with the opportunity to learn more about protecting our natural and cultural resources; and to promote their exploration of natural and cultural resources, environmental science, and conservation careers

In 2020, for the 100th anniversary of the passage of the 19th Amendment, which gained some women access to the vote, we will celebrate the advances for women that came about from the suffrage movement—and the key historical figures that led the movement. While the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution was a significant step for women’s civil rights in our country, there were still many women who were discriminated against and denied equal rights.

As the nation commemorates the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th Amendment, the National Park Service will explore the complex history and its legacy at the places where it happened. From the young, immigrant women who worked the textile mills at Lowell National Historical Park, to the female shipyard workers at Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park, to the women who work to protect and preserve national parks, women’s history can be found at every park. The Girl Scout Ranger program encourages girls to learn more about the full history of women’s suffrage and the 19th Amendment.

At First Ladies National Historic Site, the stories of women’s history and political involvement run parallel to the stories of First Ladies of the United States. The idea of women being involved in government was so unheard of that there wasn’t even a title considered for the wife of the president until decades after the first one. Through this program, Girls Scouts are encouraged to think about their own role in the world they live in today because of advances made in the past. Participants will receive a limited-edition commemorative patch.



To earn the 19th Amendment Centennial patch:

COMPLETE TWO OF THESE ACTIVITIES

& Your Scout Level Pages



Go for a Hike

Women often hiked or did other outdoor activities to prove they were just as capable as men and worthy of participation in the political process. First Ladies Ida McKinley and Lou Hoover loved hiking.



Ride a Bicycle

Until the bicycle, women were primarily dependent on men for transportation. The bicycle gave women a safe and inexpensive means to go where they wanted, when they wanted. As cycling became more common, women's fashions also evolved to allow more freedom of movement.



Talk to a Woman in a Career Field That Interest You

What qualifications did she need to attain her position? As a woman, would she have been considered for that position 100 years ago?



Be a History Detective

Women's history is everywhere. Visit the website of another park service site and try to find the history of women there.

Mail completed books to:

Park Rangers
First Ladies NHS
205 Market Avenue South
Canton, Ohio 4402



Girl Scouts try on a crinoline and image how difficult living in the 1800s was for women. (NPS Image)



DAISY & BROWNIE

After decades of people fighting for women's right to vote, the United States Senate and Congress passed the 19th Amendment to the Constitution:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

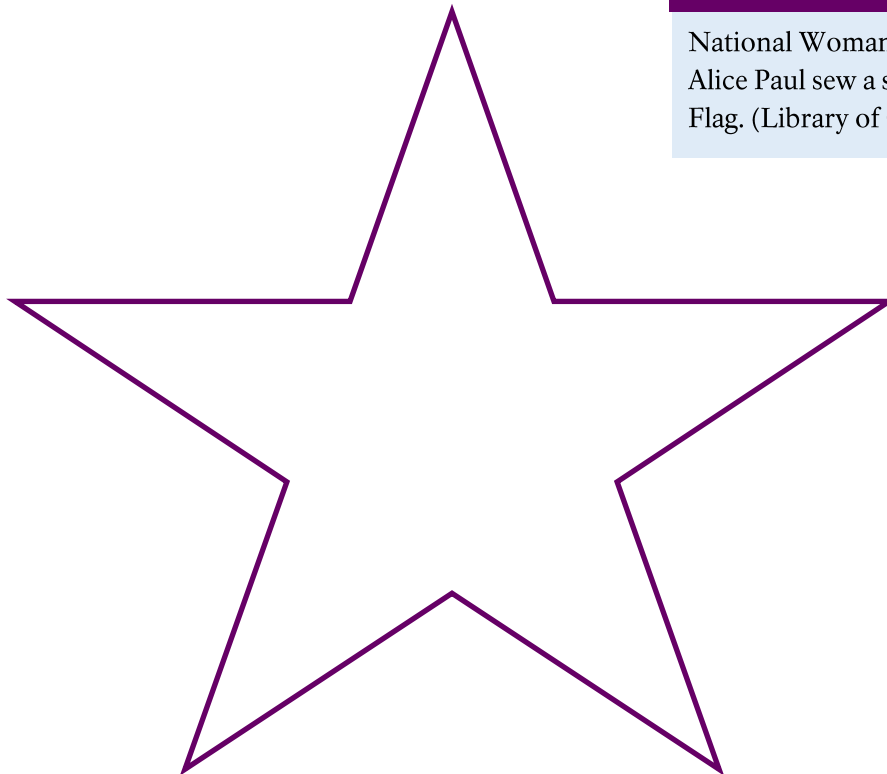
But that did not make it law. Constitutional amendments have to be approved, or ratified, by three quarters of the states.

Each time a state voted to ratify the amendment, members of the National Woman's Party sewed a star on their purple, white and gold Ratification Banner. It had room for 36 stars. When the last star was added, it would symbolize that the 19th Amendment was the law of the land. The last star was sewn on to the Ratification Banner on August 18, 1920 when Tennessee voted yes.

Design your own Ratification Star. How will it represent you? Your town? Or the country?



National Woman's Party activists watch Alice Paul sew a star onto the Ratification Flag. (Library of Congress)



DAISY & BROWNIE

To get the attention of the president, suffragists marched in front of the White House with signs and banners. They wanted to force the president to acknowledge their movement.

Make a banner below about something that is very important to you:



Women suffragists picketing in front of the White House in 1917. (*Library of Congress*)

Some of the suffragists that marched in front of the White House were arrested for blocking the sidewalk. Do you think they should have been arrested? Would you be willing to be arrested for what you believe in?

JUNIOR



Visit:

19th Amendment Crash Course at

www.nps.gov/articles/2020-crash-course.htm to learn about the difficult path to women's suffrage and answer the questions below.

When First Lady Edith Wilson was in the White House, she despised the suffragists. She thought protesting was “unladylike.” List below some qualities that you think are “ladylike.”

Your “Ladylike” Qualities:

Talk to someone in your troop, community, or family. Ask them to list some “ladylike” qualities as well.

Their “Ladylike” Qualities:

How do your lists compare? Does your opinion on what is ladylike differ from theirs? If there is disagreement, why do you think they believe something you don't?

CADETTE



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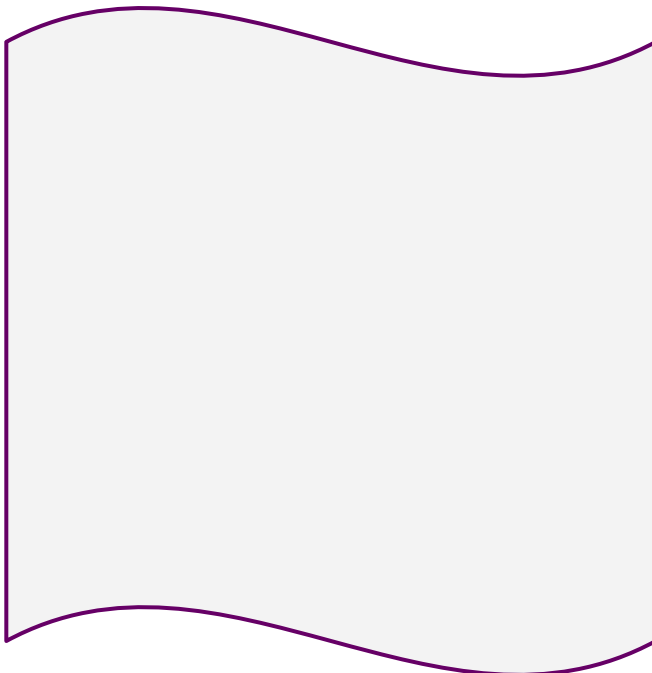
Watch:

First Ladies and Civil Unrest: Revolution & Submission at

facebook.com/FirstLadiesNPS to learn about how the First Ladies of the United States reacted to women's rights movements.

The Library of Congress is a massive research facility that contains thousands of records and photos from important moments in our nation's history. Go to their website (www.loc.gov) and search for "Photos, Drawing, and Print" of "Women's Suffrage." What do you notice about these pictures? Who is primarily featured in these images?

The women's suffrage movement was not very welcoming to non-White women, especially African American women. Despite this, some Black women still chose to be involved. Imagine you were a Black woman who was protesting for the right to vote. Knowing that you would not be allowed to march with the White women, but had to march separately with the Black women, what kind of sign would you make for this event?



"Either I go with you or not at all. I am not taking this stand because I personally wish for recognition. I am doing it for the future benefit of my whole race."

- Ida B. Wells (Library of Congress)

SENIOR & AMBASSADOR



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After the ratification of the 19th Amendment, the National Women's Party pursued the Equal Rights Amendment. This amendment would prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex. This was first presented in 1923, but is not yet a constitutional amendment. Why do you think it hasn't been ratified into the constitution yet?

Pick an issue that is important to you and tell us what strategies you would use to bring attention to it. Do you think it would be helpful to get support for your issue from former first ladies? Write or draw your strategy below:

SENIOR & AMBASSADOR

What amendment would you want to be added to the constitution to help your issue?
Who would this amendment benefit? Who would be against it?

Tell other members of your troop or family your proposed amendment. Have them
vote on whether they want it added to the constitution.

YAY

A large yellow rectangular box with a purple border, intended for recording 'YAY' votes.

NAY

A large yellow rectangular box with a purple border, intended for recording 'NAY' votes.

What feedback did you get on your amendment? Why did people say yes or no?